

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 33.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1897.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

WM. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, &c. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose St., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. **SURGEON DENTIST**. Will visit Moose Jaw February 17th, 26th and 27th. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiffs work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

E. Simpson & Co.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, - - - - - WINDOWS AND DOORS, - - - - - MOULDINGS, &c.

A four-hundred-pound Gurney Platform Scale for sale cheap.

Terms Spot Cash

Octavius Field,

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Business For Sale.

All outstanding accounts must be settled at once.

BY RAIL, STAGE OR OCEAN LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

: NOW : IN STOCK

A Large Assortment of High Grade American Watches.

Vanguard, . . . 21 Jewell
Crescent St., . . 17 Jewell
Appleton Tracy & Co., 17 Jewell
B. W. Raymond, . 17 Jewell
C. P. R. Special, . 17 Jewell

REPAIRING PROMPTLY
ATTENDED TO.

J. U. MUNNS.

Aberdeen House

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

I wish to inform the people of Moose Jaw and the general public that I have assumed control of the Aberdeen House and in future it will be run under my management. The building has been thoroughly renovated and kalsomined throughout and furnished in first class style. No pains will be spared to make the Aberdeen the best boardinghouse in town.

D. D. MacLEOD.

Just Received

A large assortment of rings comprising Diamonds, Opals, Diamonds and Opals, Diamonds and Pearls, also a nice line of clocks which we will be pleased to show you.

NOW FOR WATCHES.

Vanguard, . . . \$31.50
Crescent St., . . 22.00
Appleton Tracy . . 15.00
B. W. Raymond, . . 15.00
C.P.R. Special, . . 15.00

Official time inspector for the C.P.R. All work guaranteed.

D. R. Dingwall.

D. A. H. ATT, Manager.

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafacem

GO TO

H. W. Carter,

MAIN ST. Next Door to Healey's

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

This Week We - Quote - A Few Prices.

But it is quite impossible to enumerate fully. The goods and prices must be seen in order to understand the values we are offering at this Great Clearing Sale. On our centre tables you will find regular 20c dress goods for 15c, 25c dress goods for 20c. Tweed effects going at 20c and 35c worth 25c and 55c. Fancy ties, handkerchief holders, memo plaques, ties, fancy covers, shopping bags at just half price. Art drapery, 2 yards wide, 4 shades, was \$2.00 selling now for 90c per yard; printed and self colors. C. F. curtain for 20c and 30c. Ladies' belts, 45c for 50c, ladies' collars and cuffs 10c, ladies' corsets going at 50c and 75c. Ladies' ulsters—when in Montreal Mr. Robinson bought a few lines of ladies' ulsters which we are offering at \$4, \$4.50 and \$5.00, worth really \$10.00. Children's dresses—see them and the prices—children's sleeping robes, get one, they are a great comfort; children's wool caps, hoods, tams, all clearing very cheap. Boys knicker hose, 20c and 25c worth 30c and 35c; boys' knicker pants, all sizes, 25c up. Men's regatta shirts, see the 50c lot worth 90c and \$1.00. Suits and over coats—get a snap while they last. Tweed pants, \$1.00 and \$1.25 regular \$1.75 goods. Gloves, leather, 25c. Linen collars, your choice for 10c. Trimmings at less than half former price. **BOOTS**—We can't enumerate prices of them, but would invite our customers to call and examine these goods, and the prices will sell them at.

T. W. ROBINSON'S.

All fur goods going now at cost, we don't want to carry any over.

**For Cash
- Only -**

Since opening up in Moose Jaw we have done, to some extent, a credit business, but have, after six months' experience, come to the conclusion that it would be more satisfactory to our customers, as well as ourselves, to adopt the cash system, as we are thereby relieved of considerable loss through bad accounts. Therefore, in the future we will do a strictly cash business, and guarantee perfect satisfaction and low prices.

J. H. SMITH,
Butcher, Main St.

CHRISTMAS '96

I am just receiving my Xmas stock of . . .

Pears, Apples, Grapes, Figs

Also Pure Canadian Honey at 15 cts. per lb.

- - CANDIES - -

Our stock of Christmas Candies is complete as usual.

Tobacco and Cigars constantly on hand.

.....Thos. Healey.

Call and Examine Goods.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Evidence From Regina.

At Winnipeg, on Monday, was opened the Dominion Tariff Commission in Western Canada. The commissioners present were Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and Hon. Mr. Paterson, Comptroller of Customs. The sessions were declared open to the press and to the public, unless some gentleman requested a private hearing.

Mr. J. K. McInnis, Regina, president of the Patrons of Industry, said the Patrons stood firmly on the platform of tariff for revenue only. They believed the protection system was wrong. The farmers did not ask for protection, because they believed all such things ended in putting burdens upon the farmer which he should not bear. It had been said that the duty on butter and eggs kept the B.C. market for the Canadian farmers. In regard to this the Patrons felt that if the railway facilities into the mining country were given, the farmers would not ask for a high tariff on these articles. The farmers were willing to pay their fair share of the cost of government and would be able to do it were they relieved from the burden of the several monopolies that now harass them. They believed that even manufacturers should bear their fair share of the revenue, and should not ask to get raw material free while they had protection on their machinery. They asked for no special favors, but if protection was to be given, then the farmers claimed a right to be considered.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—Then your position is that if a tariff is to be maintained, the farmers' products are to be considered?

In reply to further questions of Mr. Paterson, Mr. McInnis said the high freight rates prevented North-West products, farm and dairy products, being shipped into British Columbia. With proper railway facilities and such incidental protection as a revenue tariff would afford, the farmers of the North-West would have nothing to fear from foreign competitors in British Columbia. Lumber was brought from British Columbia to the Territories, but this trade would be greatly increased if the rates were lowered. Wheat and dairy products were shipped east. Creameries had only been fairly successful so far.

In reply to Mr. Fielding, Mr. McInnis said he believed the views he had expressed were those of the farmers of the Territories. Owing to the great distances in the west it was not possible to get a special meeting of the Patrons to bring into this commission, but these were substantially the views of the order. He intimated, however, that if the Ministers desired, the Patrons would pass resolutions embodying their views on the subjects referred to.

Mr. Fielding—"We will certainly receive the resolutions but would not cox you to send them."

Important evidence was submitted as to the duties on fruit imported by this country. Reductions of duty was asked for on felt shoes, and an entire abolition of duty on cream separators.

Mr. R. H. Williams (Regina Board of Trade) first took up the duties on cotton colored and bleached from 20 to 25 per cent. These duties, he said, were excessive and should be reduced. Other articles were agricultural implements, 20 per cent; barbed wire 3 cents per pound, coal oil 6 cents per gallon, binding twine 12 1/2 per cent. These were felt to be very burdensome, and if they could be taken off or reduced it would greatly help the settlers of the North West. A duty of 35 per cent on axes, rakes and tools was excessive. On cheap wagons, say worth \$50, the duty was practically \$37 1/2 per cent; on road wagons worth \$80, the duty was 41 per cent, on road wagons 25 per cent. He did not ask for sweeping and radical changes but only such changes as seemed to be absolutely necessary to allow the farmer to exist. As a holder of lumber he knew that the excessive freight rates on B.C. lumber made it almost beyond the ability of the farmers to obtain it. The greater part of the cost was the freight.

Mr. Wm. Trant (Regina Board of Trade) asked for a reduction in the duty on implements, binder twine, barbed wire, cottons and woolen clothing, and farm wagons and vehicles. The Commission continued on Tuesday and Wednesday. The evidence produced was chiefly from Manitobans, and tended strongly towards the adoption of a free trade policy and direct taxation.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

ON THE T.

Regina Holds its Own at the Hub—Moose Jaw vs. Winnipeg—A New Competition.

The Winnipeg bonspiel was concluded on Tuesday, and all the visiting curlers have returned home. Never before have the big bonspiel prizes been so well distributed among the clubs, and this fact gives much satisfaction to all city curlers. The Assiniboines take the Challenge, with the Winnipeg Thistles, second, Granites third, and Neepawa fourth, Brandon takes the Walkerville, with the Thistles second, Granites third and Assiniboines fourth. The Thistles take the Doige International, with Regina second, Gladstone takes the Tuckett, with Regina second and the Thistles third. Fort William takes the Galt with Regina second. Regina captures the Consolation event, with Selkirk second, Granites third, and Portage la Prairie fourth. It will be seen by the above that Regina made a very good showing, carrying home one first prize and three seconds, a better record than was made by the Winnipeg Thistles. The North-West Capital was represented by two rinks skipped by the old reliable J. W. Smith and E. McCarthy.

At the local rink on Saturday afternoon last a Winnipeg rink composed of Supt. Whyte, Master Mechanic Cross, C. W. Milestone, and J. A. M. Atkins (skip) was pitted against a Moose Jaw rink composed of Messrs. A. Hitchcock, W. W. Bole, C. A. Gass, and J. Banfill (skip). The game was very close from the start and at one time it stood a tie, but Moose Jaw pulled up and won by a score of 14—11.

There are good prospects for exciting times on the rinks for the next few days, and men's chief end in Moose Jaw will be to curl to the T. Three competitions have been started, the first, a point competition in two classes for two gold scarf pins offered by Mr. A. Hitchcock; the second, a rink competition for a silver cup donated by Jas. H. Ross, M.L.A., and the third, for four prizes given by Asst. Supt. Milestone. Rinks have been chosen and the first two mentioned commenced last evening.

Dairymen's Association of the N. W. T.

Professor Robertson the Dominion Dairy Commissioner has arranged to attend the Annual Convention of the Dairymen's Association, which will be held in Regina on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th of February, 1897.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be held and also in the evening if necessary.

All persons interested in butter making, exportation of dressed meats, poultry, the establishment of abattoirs and cold storage, should attend the convention.

The directors will be glad to receive papers or suggestions on any of these or kindred topics from persons unable to attend, which will be read and discussed at the convention. Our dairying interests cannot be too strongly advocated and all should do their best to promote its development, especially as the Dominion Government, through its Dairy Commissioner, is devoting both time and money to promote this industry throughout the North West.

Juvenile Theft.

An interesting trial which excited some pity for the accused and whose parents was held before Police Magistrate Seymour Green on Monday when Masters Wm. Herrier, Nelson Brown and Bert Holdsworth appeared, the first to answer to the charge of stealing money from the Brunswick hotel, and the other two for accepting money which they knew to be stolen. Herrier pleaded guilty and in doing so involved Nelson Brown. They were both committed for trial and on Tuesday evening were escorted to Regina by Const. Grend. Bert Holdsworth's case was remanded until Wednesday afternoon, when he appeared to receive sentence. While he was being heard Const. Grend received a telegram from the Crown Prosecutor asking for his commitment also. This practically took the case out of Mr. Green's hands, and he was sent down to appear before the Judge. Mr. Holdsworth accompanied him to Regina last evening, and it is likely his case will come up today.

Brown and Herrier appeared before His Lordship yesterday. Both pleaded guilty and were bailed out to appear for sentence, and to give evidence to morrow in the case against Holdsworth.

Good Business Advice.

The merchant who can't laugh heartily can't make money, because he is too sour to make and hold customers. Give two men the same location, the same stock, the same opportunities, and one will make a success and the other a failure in business.

Politeness has been defined to be artificial good nature, but we may affirm with much greater propriety that good nature is natural politeness.

If it has not been your custom heretofore to read the advertisements systematically, begin now. There may be more money in them than you think. Keep your book account as small as possible. Have frequent settlements with your customers, and at stated times. Have them understand this is a part of your business, and they will respect you more and increase their trade.

Buchanan on Temperance.

Last evening Mr. W. W. Buchanan, editor of *The Templar*, was greeted by a large and appreciative audience who gathered to hear his lecture on "Temperance." They went with the expectation of hearing something better than ordinary, and it is needless to say they did not go away disappointed. Mr. Buchanan's lecture largely partook of the nature of parables, illustrated by magic lantern views, which assisted greatly in driving his arguments home to the hearts of his listeners. After all the views had been shown, he delivered a short address which was full of enthusiasm for the temperance cause.

Rev. Mr. Ferris moved, and Rev. Mr. Cameron seconded, a vote of thanks to the speaker for his interesting and instructive lecture, and the audience unanimously approved of it by a hearty clap of hands.

The gathering dispersed by singing the National Anthem.

Prof. Robertson.

Prof. Robertson, the Dairy Commissioner, passed through Moose Jaw last Saturday evening, returning from his trip west, where he met with success. He spoke at Indian Head on Monday and at Qu'Appelle on Tuesday, after which he attended the convention of stock breeders at Winnipeg on Wednesday and Thursday. He will visit Yorkton and Saltcoats on Monday and Tuesday, and will be present at the North West Dairymen's convention at Regina on Wednesday and Thursday, and in the town hall at one o'clock on Friday will address a joint meeting of the Moose Jaw Agricultural society and the Patrons of the creamery. On Friday evening he will be a guest at the Old Timers' banquet at the Aberdeen House, and will be invited to address the gathering.

This will finish his tour of the Territories and he will by that time have completed arrangements for the carrying out of his new creamery scheme. If possible a full list of the places at which creamery stations will be established will be published in our next issue.

C. P. R. Fuel Inspector.

This week Engineer Dan McLean, of the "98," received the appointment of Fuel Inspector for the division between Broadview and Donald, with headquarters at Moose Jaw. This is a newly created office on the C.P.R. system, and corresponds to that of Traveling Engineer on the majority of the American lines. In making the appointment the company no doubt acted wisely in the choice, and Mr. McLean's ability and experience recommended him to the officials.

It will be just twenty-two years in June next since he first took charge of an engine, and during his long experience he has never been censured, fined, or suspended. At all times he has proven himself not only a protector of the interests of the company, but those whose lives depended upon his nerve and care while he was at the throttle was also a matter of anxiety to him.

He was just eighteen years old when he passed his examination and for eight years was employed on the Intercolonial. He came west during the C.P.R. construction and took charge of an engine when the road reached Brandon, and assisted in the work as far as Calgary, after which he was given a regular run out of Moose Jaw. This was in 1882 and since then he has had charge of the "90," "91" and "93."

As a railroad man Mr. McLean has a record that certainly justifies the choice made by the company. As a citizen the people of Moose Jaw will certainly congratulate Mr. McLean on his promotion and the company on securing his services.

THE HOME.

THE BUSINESS OF HOME-MAKING.

Study and drill are required for every profession and for every responsible position in life except the one of home-making.

No person applies for the situation of typewriter, teacher or pharmacist without preparation, and if she did she would not be accepted. Yet persons of recognized intelligence in most things will apply for the situation of home-making without a knowledge of even its rudiments.

"Not qualified" is the secret of many discontented, embittered lives, and keeps to the front of the great question, "Is marriage a failure?" New homes are daily formed; the young and hopeful and loving are assuming untold responsibilities. They enter upon them in the full faith in their ability, with their mutual love, to turn aside the calamities that have wrecked so many homes and lives. But how sad, too many are the really stripped of its glamour and its glory.

The woman in whom "the heart of her husband doth safely trust" is surely to be prized far above rubies. Upon her wise management, her care and economy, largely depend their mutual success and happiness. She is the center of the home, its light and life, the angel spirit that infuses home love into the hearts of her family.

Upon her devolves largely the training and educating of the little ones, the molding of their characters and shaping of their future destinies.

The household has been the foundation of the world since its infancy. It is a training institution. From it springs the elements of good or evil which make the world rejoice or tremble. Around the hearthstone is developed the fullness and force of personal character, which is to be the power of the future.

That a higher standard of home life has been reached with the passing years is indicated in wiser governments, especially in our own. The home is the seat of civilization. But the woe and degradation that daily confronts us on every hand are evidence that there are still undiscovered possibilities in this great institution. The world has not yet learned to woman equality with man in education, social, national, religious. Then there have been opened to her many avenues for broadening. She may take her place with him, and hold it, too, in the sciences, arts and classics. But with the higher education of woman, which so much is said and written, one truth is keeping pace—the necessity for more perfect homes. In them lie our hopes for more perfect manhood and womanhood.

Home-making is a science, also an art. External, domestic, no less than earthly—the soul's salvation or ruin—are influenced, should we not say determined, by the character of the home. Beyond the limits of the human mind to estimate in their number and extent emanate therefrom. The world is made of woman, yea, demands of her that to her higher education a culture and training for a higher standard of home life. That she do not neglect or neglect to learn the privilege of home-making, but thoughtfully, conscientiously enter upon the discharge of its duties. It asks of her things that make for the comfort, peace and happiness of the home. To make it of first importance, to surround it with all that is brightest and purest. Eternity alone will reveal and measure her power in raising to high places and keeping the paths of rectitude of the souls struggling through a world of temptation and sin.

RAISING BREAD IN WINTER.

"Much has been said about how to make bread, but we hear very little said about raising it; this, however, is as important a part of bread baking as setting the sponge," says a writer in an exchange.

"In the summer we do not have to give it so much attention, but in the winter a great deal of care must be taken. Generally we set our yeast over night and mix our bread the next morning. Now if we set our yeast in the evening previous to baking our bread, we should take care that it is kept in as warm a place as possible during the night. If one has a reservoir they may put their yeast on that, providing it is not too hot, for this would spoil the yeast. Some do not let their yeast rise enough so as to raise the bread quickly. I set a gallon crock half full at night, and as soon as the next morning as it is full I mix my bread up stiff. Before I do this I sift my flour in my pan, set it on the back of the stove and keep stirring it up from the bottom with my hands. I do this until the flour is warmed through. I then put in the salt, hollow out a place in the center and pour in my yeast. This I mix with as much warm water as I think will make all the bread I want."

"The next thing to do is to set it in a warm place to rise. This means more than it seems, for the most difficult part has now come. This is the way I manage my bread, and I most always have from eight to ten loaves baked by noon. I have four bricks, either in the oven or on top of the stove, to heat while I mix my bread. After mixing it, I place it in a greased pan large enough to have plenty of room to rise, place my hot bricks, cover it with a cloth, and if they are too hot I put a few small pieces of sticks on them, and place my bread pan on this."

"Next, I take a large baking pan, warm it in the oven and get it quite warm and place it, upside down, over my bread pan; also have ready a warm cloth, quite heavy, which cover the whole with. This will not let the heat escape, and the bread will not be affected by draughts from open doors. I work my bread down twice, and when it rises the third time I make loaves, set them on the warm bricks, cover all over and let rise until light enough to bake. Some who read may think this nonsense, but just give it a trial and see."

CAKES AND BREAD.

Galette Cherbourgaise is very nice buttered and served hot for tea on cold evenings. Dissolve a quarter of a pound of butter and work it into a pound of bread dough; add to it two

beaten eggs, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Knead or beat well for several minutes, let it stand in a warm place for a couple of hours, then place in a buttered tin, which it will only three parts fill, and bake for thirty minutes.

French Country Cake.—The country cake, which is made in every French village for its "wakes," and baked in round, thick loaves cut in slices and buttered, is made from a light dough compounded by creaming butter and beating four eggs with the yeast and milk. Sugar and fruit are added to the yeast, but only very little of either. The dough is made so soft as to be almost a batter. It is set to rise in buttered tins. The tops of the tins are brushed over with eggs and milk.

French Four Quarter Cake.—Four eggs, the same weight of flour, dried and sifted, a quarter of a pound of butter and half as much lard, and a salt-spoonful of salt. A pinch of soda dissolved in a little lemon juice, and enough water to enable you to roll out the paste to half an inch thick. Butter a mould, sugar it well, pour in the mixture, bake it more than an hour. Flavor to taste.

White Cake.—Nice for eating with jelly or fruit. Two ounces of butter, two of sugar, the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and a teaspoonful of fine flour into which half a teaspoonful of baking flour has been rubbed. Add a little milk if necessary. Bake in a moderate oven, and in the top. Favour either with lemon juice or almond essence.

Grandmother's Shortcake.—One pound of flour, dried and sifted, quarter pound of butter and half as much lard, salt-spoonful of salt. A pinch of soda dissolved in a little lemon juice, and enough water to enable you to roll out the paste to half an inch thick. Cut into squares, bake in a quick oven to a light brown. Serve hot.

Milk Bread is often acceptable as a change. Stir two ounces of melted butter, enough flour to make a light batter, and a pinch of salt into half a teaspoonful of compressed yeast. Let it rise for half an hour, then work in enough flour to make a rather soft dough, knead for twenty minutes, set to rise again for two or three hours. Milk bread dries more quickly than any other, and therefore needs to be kept covered.

Light Breakfast Rolls. Set two pounds of flour, and mix in a pinch of salt, two tablespoonfuls of dissolved lard or butter, an ounce of creamed yeast, and a pint of warm milk. Knead the dough well, and let it rise; for an early breakfast, and where an even temperature can be maintained, the dough may be set to rise over night, and made up as soon as the oven is hot enough to bake, but two hours "rising," or even less, will be enough for rolls baked in yeast. Roll out the pieces of dough very lightly, fold them over like turnovers, brushing over the upper surface with milk or dissolved butter.

Comfort Tea Cakes.—Put into a basin two pounds of dry flour and half a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a pound of fresh butter is then lightly rubbed into it. Then add four ounces of brown sugar, a small teaspoonful of spice, two ounces of shelled lemon peel, four ounces of picked and "pumped" salt and raisins. An ounce of compressed yeast is mixed smoothly to a cream with a little lukewarm water, and then stirred into a part of the mix also slightly warm. Make a hole in the dough, pour in the liquid, mix the dough lightly, knead it for ten minutes, after this cover the basin with a cloth, and let it stand in a warm place to rise. After a couple of hours it will have doubled in size. Divide it into portions, these are rolled out, brushed over with egg and milk, and baked in a fairly hot oven. Bake twenty minutes, they should be beautifully brown and light. The same amount of dough will make two nice loaves. By measuring the quantities of the ingredients and the yeast, adding a little more butter and a couple of beaten eggs, you can have a batch of excellent luncheon cakes.

Sunshine Cake. Beat the whites of ten eggs stiff, and add gradually one and a half cupfuls of sugar. Beat thoroughly the yolks of six eggs, and add a half-spoonful of lemon extract. Fold in one cupful of fine flour in which has been mixed a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of cream tartar. By no means beat or stir the flour but fold it in gently with a spoon. Bake in a moderate oven for fifty minutes. Put a boiled frosting on this cake. Roll one cupful of fine flour, and add one and a half cupful of water until it threads. Pour the syrup very slowly into the beaten whites of three eggs, beating all the time, flavor with vanilla, and beat until thick enough to spread.

SOO CANAL STATISTICS.

Returns have been received of the season's business at the Canadian "Soo" canal, which has closed down for the year. For the year 5,137 vessels locked through, carrying 4,577,397 tons of freight. The total freight through both the Canadian and American "Soo" is larger than last year by one million and a half tons. The freight paid was \$15,000,000, and the value at least \$200,000,000. There was an average of eighty-four vessels using the canals every twenty-four hours. The cargoes have been increasing in size, and 70,000 bushels of wheat is now an average load, or 2,600 tons of coal. There has been an abundance of water in the canals, so that the same quick work was done as last year. The canal is on the St. Lawrence canals through overloading. While there seems to have been a falling off in the grain trade, the difference is more than made up by the increased carriage of coal.

COFFEE IN PILL FORM.

Take a pill from your pocket, drop it into a cup of hot water and in the twinkling of an eye you have coffee as black as your hat and as strong as you can drink it. That sounds like a fairy tale, but it is true. This new preparation of caffeine, which is to do away with all the boiling and clarifying and fuss which make the coffee barely worth making, has just been discovered by two chemists. If their expectations are realized the making of coffee will be simply the matter of a compound tablet, containing the coffee ingredients, along with the milk and sugar.

All men would be masters of others, and no man is lord of himself.—Goethe

AGRICULTURAL.

HOME-CURED HAMS.

As this is the butchering season, I will give my recipe for sugar curing hams and bacon on what is called the "ten-day plan," says a writer in Prairie Farmer. I greatly prefer this plan to the one I used for over thirty years of curing in sweet pickle. The advantages of this plan are: "First, it is cheaper, as it does not require a tight barrel, but we cure the meat in a sugar barrel which cost but five cents; second, the meat is cured in about ten days, ready for smoking; and can then be put away and will give no further trouble; and third, I find that cured by this plan it is always right—neither too salt nor fresh, and always keeps; if the rule is followed in every detail every piece will be cured the same. The plan of curing is as follows: Rub the meat with a little salt when first cut up, and lay it on a bench or table to cool, and for the blood to drain from it; in two days begin the curing process. Weigh the meat, or if it is not convenient to weigh all, weigh two or three average-sized pieces and estimate the weight of the balance. For each 100 pounds weigh four pounds of salt, salt and two pounds of sugar. I prefer granulated sugar, as it will mix with the salt more perfectly than the soft sugars. Some add an ounce of saltpetre, but I prefer to omit it. Next divide your salt and sugar into three equal parts by weight or measure and rub one third of it on the meat, rubbing it well in where the bone has been cut off, and on all the flesh part, pack in a sugar barrel and leave it three days; then take the meat out and rub with another third, beginning with the pieces that were on top, so as to get them into the bottom of the barrel, for the bottom pieces will get a little more salt from the drip. In three days take up the meat and use the last of the salt and sugar, observing the same rule in packing it, and three days more makes it ready to smoke. As soon as well smoked, put it away for summer. My plan of keeping smoked meat for the summer is to put it in paper flour sacks and hang it to the rafters in an attic. To prevent the grease from soaking through the bags, we put cut hay in the bottom for the ham to rest upon, and wrap the pieces well in old newspapers. The stacks are impervious to flies, and the meat always comes out in good condition."

A reader asks for an article on relieving choked cattle, but as in fifty years' experience on the farm I have never had an animal choke, I have nothing to say on the subject. I feed several hundred bushels of corn each winter, and never cut it, as I find it useless labor, and I think cattle are quite likely to choke when eating roots and turnips. I have never known a cow choke, but they will never choke on whole beets, as they bite out small mouthfuls from them and do not take two pieces at a time. The corn is fed in a trough, and the beets this year weigh from eight to twelve pounds each, and the cows eat them without trouble.

Doubtless many of our readers are cackling with the corn still unhusked, and there is no more disagreeable work than husking corn from the shock in winter, as standing on frozen ground makes the feet cold, and when the frost comes out the mud is deep and sticky. To all who still have corn standing out in shocks I would say make a long sled with runners, and when the corn comes out the mud is deep and sticky. To all who still have corn standing out in shocks I would say make a long sled with runners, and when the corn comes out the mud is deep and sticky. To all who still have corn standing out in shocks I would say make a long sled with runners, and when the corn comes out the mud is deep and sticky.

For nearly a week the young woman mourned the loss of her watch, going each day to the police office to inquire if there was any news of her jewel. There was none, but as is customary with detectives, they had a clever and promised to have the thief and booty sent to her in a few days. One evening last week she went to her dressing room, and from the drawer of the dresser she took the garment tenderly, admiring the lace with which the bodice was embellished and mentally commending the poor man in which it had been ironed. As she unfolded the filmy thing, she noticed an unusual weightiness about it, and on investigating she found that something hard and heavy was concealed in one of the wristbands. Further investigation revealed the lost watch.

So great was the joy of the young woman at recovering her lost treasure, that she rushed downstairs to acquaint her sister with her find. Her sister at the time was entertaining a young man, but the young woman, in her joy over finding the watch, rushed into the parlor before she realized that she was not in a presentable condition for the company of men. When the hostess noticed the girl's condition in a manner unadvised they sought an explanation of the curious hiding of the watch. The only solution at all plausible was that the young woman had been seized by a thief, and been known as a semibabulid, had suffered a return of her old malady and while asleep had hidden the watch so well that it could not be found except by accident.

It may be modesty, or it may be simply a disinclination to admit that she is a sleep walker, anyway the young woman has refused to give an explanation to the police that her watch has been found, and now she is dreading being called upon to identify some one as a thief of something that never was stolen, for it is reasonably certain that if the police do not take the tip from this she will follow up this watch case until someone is arrested.

BUSINESS.

I have called said the young man to the busy contractor buried among his papers, to propose for the hand of your daughter. The answer was in stereotyped form and given without any idea of what the young man said: Send in a sealed proposal, sir. The lowest bidder gets it.

the part of the owner in seeing that the water facilities of the farm yard are even ordinary. Next to a good comfortable stable we count the water supply second in importance, and yet in civilized communities we know of cows that are compelled to go a mile in all kinds of weather to get water at a river, and not a few dairies that deem themselves fortunate if they have a chance to get water from a hole out in the ice of a common pond. We hold that one of the most valuable things ever introduced about the cow is the piping of the water from the well to the stable, and putting in drinking facilities, so that the cows can drink at any time, little and often as they desire, as the sequel shows. Where one has a tank of water in the barn, fixed so it will not freeze, and has drinking basins so that the cows need not be removed from the stalls to get a drink, the case is different. Where the water is cold and the better thrift and condition they will be in, alone pays for the small expense. My own experience is where cows have water at their own command, and drink small amounts at a time, as they will at 50 degrees, there is no gain made in warming the water along this line, but to hope that the cows will not gorge themselves with cold water, and in piercing cold weather, not that often allays. A whole chapter could be written along this line, but to hope that all our readers have already fixed for the winter watering of their cows, in a way that will not only afford comfort to man and beast, but enhance the thrift of the cows, and largely increase their product.

POULTRY NOTES.

Chopped onions are beneficial if fed to your stock occasionally. Squabs are ready for market as soon as they are well feathered just before they leave the nest.

Provide your poultry with a warm coop and a good scratching place if you want eggs this winter.

White Wyandottes lay brown shelled eggs as a rule. They are equal to Plymouth Rocks in this respect. In order to secure satisfactory results it is customary to mate cockerels with hens, and cocks with pullets. Never use kerosene on the body of a fowl. Lard is better, but all greasy substances will soil the feathers.

The Plymouth Rock, according to the Standard, should have five points on the comb, but six points are allowed.

A horn-colored cock, does not disqualify a Plymouth Rock pullet. There are but few females of that variety free from such blemishes.

Brahma Bantams are most delightful birds to keep. They are a happy and contented disposition, capital layers and sitters and most careful and attentive mothers. The chicks are hard and easy to rear.

STOLE HER OWN WATCH.

The Strange Exploit of a Sleep-Walking Young Woman in St. Louis.

The detectives of St. Louis have been searching the pawn shops for the last two weeks for a valuable gold watch, and this will be the first intimation that they have had that the timepiece has been recovered. The watch belongs to a young woman in Calumet and is a costly one, but it is prized especially because it was presented to her by her mother as a reward for some particular thing done, or left undone, but that has nothing to do with the story.

One day about two weeks ago the young woman startled her family by announcing that she had lost her watch. She thought at first that it had dropped out of its original place of concealment, but later on, when her family had questioned her and coached her a little, she concluded that she had been robbed. Then she went to Police Headquarters and told her story. Some of the things she told she knew to be facts; other parts she really believed, although they were purely imaginary. Anyway, the police agreed that she had been robbed and proceeded to look for the watch and the thieves who stole it.

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WHAT UNCLE SAM IS IT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborhood Interest in His Dangers—Matters of Moment and Fifth Doughty from His Daily Record.

Sixty pounds was the weight of a beaver trapped at West Branch, Mich. Fifteen mice in one day is the record of a cat in a book store at Halliwell, Me.

Near Kne Rapids, Kan., a bed of petrified dunes has been found in a gypsum deposit.

Kickers are so common in Kansas that a mule sold at Osborne brought only 25 cents.

By washing clothes at the undertaker's the second wife of a Bangor, Me., man is paying off the bill for the burial of her predecessor.

Wilcox, Ariz., tramps who thought it would be safe in that Territory to catch chickens on baited fish hooks have been in jail since Thanksgiving.

It is said that in York county, Me., there is a tree which grew through the hole of a griststone and now wears the stone as a collarette well up the trunk.

It is recorded of Dr. John Williams of Patuxent, Ind., that for twelve years he has been carrying the corpse of a dead President in his pocket.

One baby recently christened in Madison county, Ky., should be assured of good erasing ability, the parents having named him William Bryan McKinley Stevens.

Quantities of apples are to be sent from Winthrop, Me., to Portland, the Maine Central Railroad agreeing to transport them without charge, and they are to be distributed to the poor.

All the clerks of Owen county, Ind., since 1852 are living and they unite in giving an annual banquet. The present clerk was born on the day on which the clerk of the county was elected to the clerkship in 1852.

On the lands of Judge Russell and John Foster, on the banks of the little Niangua River, Mo., are two schools of beaver, six in one school, and eight in the other. The Judge and Mr. Foster will not allow interference with the animals.

Old socks seem to have held other men in good stead in St. Joseph, Mich., prior to election, as once then great numbers of nickels have appeared in the community, and one bank alone has shipped to Chicago \$500 worth at one time.

From a prisoner in the Yuma penitentiary, Gov. Franklin of Arizona received as a present on Thanksgiving Day a cane made wholly of products of the Territory. It was of highly polished leather, the head being of onyx set in a block of ironwood.

When a Coffeyville, Kan., woman went out to the edge of the piazza to shake a mat she felt something about her ankle, and, thinking it was her dress blown by the wind paid no attention to it, until she realized that the ankle was being squeezed, when she looked and saw snakes coiled around it.

Maine isn't raising turkeys enough for home consumption, and shipments are being ordered from other States. At Oxford there has just been settled out of country for the exportation of \$1,000 a suit brought to recover pay for the services of a hen which the plaintiff had lent defendant for the purpose of hatching some turkeys.

The agreement having been that the plaintiff was to have for payment one of the turkeys.

Mrs. Dan Howard, a member of the Presbyterian church at Jeffersonville, Ind., who is often prevented by illness from going to church, has had her home connected by telephone with the church. W. S. Jacobs then had his house connected with the church, and the church for the benefit of his wife. In the neighboring town of Charlestown, Mrs. Jennie Y. Bean has had her house connected with the Presbyterian church there, and the Louisville, Ky., Evening Post says that other Indianians are making similar arrangements.

THE QUEEN'S TELEPHONIST.

A new office has just been inaugurated at Windsor castle in connection with the household of the Queen. It is that of court telephonist, and the responsibility of the position may be conceived when it is borne in mind that the Queen does not herself speak over the telephone or place her ear to the receiver, deputing that to the newly appointed court telephonist, who, accordingly, becomes initiated into every secret and confidential matter that passes between her Majesty and her Ministers and officials. The court telephonist, who will rank with Mr. Hiley, the court telegraphist, is a son of the late Gen. George St. Maurice, known to so many tourists in London as superintendent of the royal stables and crown equerry.

Young Mr. Maurice, who is a relative of Lord Montagu, has for some time past been attached in a secretarial capacity to the office of Sir Fleetwood Edwards, keeper of Her Majesty's privy purse. The father of Sir Arthur Briggs, private secretary to the Queen, by the by, has become such an enthusiast about the bicycle that he insists on using it even for conveying himself a few hundred yards from one part of the castle to the other.

A CONSCIENTIOUS PATIENT.

At a certain London hospital a patient was recently given some extract of night, with instructions to take a teaspoonful twice a day, commencing on the following morning, and to report himself at the end of a fortnight. At the expiration of this time he returned, and said to the physician: "Please, sir, am I to go on taking them insects you gave me?" "Insects?" said the astonished physician. "What insects?" "Why, them cockroaches, sir. I have taken one night and morning in a teaspoonful of the sticky stuff. Inquiry was made that the cockroaches had not been dispensed, but had got into the jar during the first night of its stay in the patient's house."

WON'T OPEN PARLIAMENT.

To open Parliament next year would be a physical impossibility for Her Majesty Queen Victoria, seeing that the ceremony involve a considerable amount of walking, the descent of a staircase and the ascent of several flights of steps. She will never open Parliament again, and the last occasion on which she presided at a ceremony of this kind was in February, 1866.

CIVIL DEATH.

A Serious Question That May Come Up in the Case of a Life Prisoner.

The fact that in Buffalo a woman, who was married a few years ago, recently contracted a second legal marriage, though the first husband was alive, and the ties of marriage had not been severed by a judicial decree of divorce, has called public attention to a not generally known peculiarity of the law.

The statutes of New York provide that the penalty of life imprisonment shall involve civil death for the felon sentenced to it. This means that he shall be deprived of his civil rights, particularly property rights and the rights resulting from family relations, as if he were actually dead. Civil death takes from the person upon whom this punishment has been inflicted all that he owned and transfers it to those who would have received it if he had died before his conviction. It affects his contract rights in the same manner as physical death. He cannot, in this legal condition, become an heir, or obtain property by bequest. The law deprives him of the legal rights of a parent. If he has a wife she may consider her marriage legally dissolved, as if he were dead, and contract another marriage. Civil death was known to the Roman law, and this term, according to Blackstone, was applied to certain legal conditions in England, and is known to the French law and to the statutes of a number of States. But there are some doubts about the exact scope and legal effects of the penalty. A life convict may be pardoned. That would certainly not disturb or in any way affect property rights or new marriage relations which had been established as a consequence of the civil death. But could not the wife of a pardoned life convict, in case she had not contracted another marriage, claim the legal rights connected with the marriage relation? It is believed that this question must be answered in the affirmative, and it would therefore appear that the convict, though he were civilly dead during the term of his imprisonment, is still bound by his former relations if he has not been released therefrom by an act not of his own doing.

It would seem that the law in a case like the one to which reference was made ought to require a judicial dissolution of the former marriage before it authorizes the wife or the husband of a person sentenced to life imprisonment to contract a new marriage.

Some of the Causes of His Great Success in Life.

In a very interesting article in one of the recent magazines (McClure's), Mr. W. T. Stead enumerates some of the advantages with which Mr. Gladstone started out in life. After referring to his iron constitution, his unusual heredity and environment, Mr. Stead continues thus. We quote his exact language, for he writes as a personal friend of Mr. Gladstone, and knows whereof he speaks:

"The first thing that forces itself upon our attention is the fact that Mr. Gladstone from his youth up has contrived in some way or another to appropriate for himself all the advantages which came from a sturdy and assured faith in the government of the universe. Looking at it altogether apart from the question of the truth or falsehood of religious belief, there is no doubt that, from a purely hygienic point of view, a man who feels that there is outside of him and above him a moral order, controlled by some Being infinitely wiser than himself, has advantages, from the point of view of a life insurance society, greatly superior to those possessed by a man who has no such consolation."

Mr. Gladstone has probably had his doubts, like most men, but they have been as waves to a strong swimmer which carry him onward to his goal. He is one of those men who are never so convinced of the truth of anything as when they are set to work to defend it against the arguments of its opponents, and Mr. Gladstone's faith has waxed all the stronger because, like that planted on wind-swept hills, it has been compelled to drive its roots deeper in the soil because of the tempest which hurls through its branches."

"Over the mantelpiece in Mr. Gladstone's bedroom there is emblazoned a text which explains a good deal of the tranquility which has saved Mr. Gladstone from the nervous strain under which has carried off many other men. 'The text runs, 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee.' The fact that this great man's simple, fervent faith is the first element in his continued vigor and unique success, ought not to be overlooked by any one who is set to work with the desire to make it a success."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A remarkable case of mistaken identity is reported from Fezcamp. The body of a man was found recently in the Rue de Valmont, and after the usual formalities was buried as that of an octogenarian named Godfrey. Two of Godfrey's daughters attended the funeral. When they returned home they nearly died of terror at finding their father sitting in a nervous state near the fire. The shrieks of the women, who thought they saw a ghost, brought in the neighbors. The error was due to a remarkable likeness between the dead and the man who had been found dead.

A WEEK IN BIRMINGHAM.

The following are some of the articles made in Birmingham in the course of a week: 20,000,000 buttons, 300,000,000 cut nails, 100,000,000 buttons, 600,000 bedsteads, 7,000 guns, 1,000 saddles, 20,000 spectacles, 4,000 miles of wire, 350 miles of wax vestas, six tons of paper-mache, ten tons of hairpins, 500 tons of nuts, fifty tons of hinges, forty tons of refined metal, forty tons of German silver, 800 tons of brass, 1,000 fenders, 1,000 roasting jacks, 3,500 bowls.

AS THEY PRONOUNCE IT.

There's one thing about my girl, yawned Freshly, She's awfully chic. Yea, and no spring chick at that.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.
Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each. All transient advertisements, such as By-Laws, Mortgage and Sheriff's Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 10c per line; subsequent insertions 5c—solid newspaper measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our Job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1897.

THE INDIA Famine FUND.

The leading men of the country are very much interested in those who are "starving in plague stricken India. The Times admires philanthropy and loyalty, and while we have published all the information we could gather and have given space to a cause that we believe to be righteous, there are a few facts that strike us very forcibly, and in justice to the press we are bound to publish the opinion. India is a colony of British possessions, presided over by the richest nation on earth, and as a colonial government provided for destitute settlers in the North-West on a former occasion, so the home government might provide for its colonies. As a civilized England reigns supreme to-day and we have no doubt those who are so actively interested in the welfare of India are Christians, philanthropists and all that is good and gracious. Among those who are soliciting subscriptions, we are informed the C.P.R. are circulating a subscription list among its employees. Others in the town have lists and suffice it to say they are developing an energy that may reward them beyond the great divide, if a smitten conscience can carry them over. Employees of the C.P.R. who risk their lives daily for their own "little Indians,"—(and many of them have families)—may ask if their contribution is to augment the one thousand dollars donated by the company. Those who have been paying fifteen, eighteen and twenty-four per cent. interest, will consider their own "little Indians; and instead of contributing the money to India, will pay it in to reduce their obligations to the "Shyllocks," and when they are satisfied there might be something left for the needy. India has been the wheat producing country of the world. It has been heralded abroad that wheat could be raised cheaper in India than any place in the world. They have been raising wheat there for a long time and we would like to know who is starving, those who bought and marketed the product or those who farmed and raised it. Our experience in the North-West has been that when there was a big crop the C.P.R. reaped the benefit. When there was no crop the twenty-four per cent. had an innings, and now that there is an opportunity for those who have extorted we hope they will be prompted by the old adage, "Charity begins at home," and return some of their exactions by promptly responding to the petitions that have been circulated on behalf of haled out settlers.

SCHOOL AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.

When a man or woman devotes their life to missionary work their steps are guided by their own inclinations. They perhaps imagine that the heathen of China or India require their attention, and hence reward they are known to the world as martyrs. Their duty is certainly one of responsibility, but if they fail to impress those who differ from them in opinion they can walk out and a religious modesty would prevent any objection to such exit. School teachers are different. They

have got to preach, teach, yield an influence, subdue, restrict, elevate and raise to the highest standard of civilization the little dears who are sent to school, some by educated parents, some by cranky parents, and a great majority by those who believe the school a repository or nursery.

When a thorough system of reformation is inaugurated the millennium may be close at hand. In the meantime we believe those who devote their lives to the rearing of other peoples' children are entitled to consideration, and if their efforts were seconded by those who should be interested there might be a decrease of crime.

Respecting the report that T. O. Davis had resigned the Saskatchewan seat the Prince Albert Advocate says: "A rumor has been in circulation for the last three or four days to the effect that Mr. T. O. Davis, member-elect, has resigned his seat. This is not true in any particular. Mr. Davis states he has no intention of resigning, and will fight the protest to the last."

In his paper on "This Country of Ours" in the February Ladies' Home Journal ex-President Harrison writes of Congress, and tells how United States Senators are elected. "The law of 1866," he says, "provides that the Legislature chosen next before the expiration of the term of a Senator shall choose his successor, and that it shall proceed to do so on the second Tuesday after it assembles. On that day each House of the Legislature must vote separately, *viva voce*, for a Senator, and enter the result on its journal: the two Houses must at 12 M. the next day meet in joint session, and if it appears that the same person has received a majority of the votes in each House he is declared elected; if there has been no election the joint assembly must take a vote, and if any one receives a majority of the votes—a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting—he is to be declared elected. If there is no election the joint assembly proceeds with balloting, and must meet every day at 12 M. and take at least one ballot each day until a Senator is elected. The Governor of the State is required to certify the election under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate, the certificate to be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State."

At the recent election trial at London, Ontario, Judge Robertson is reported to have said: "I have been listening for the last eighteen days to people making statements under oath in one way, and another set of people affirming the other way that the statements were not true. I think there will have to be a few indictments for perjury throughout the country to make people aware that it is an offence to state an untruth under oath. Up in a certain part of the country where I have been my confidence in what people say under oath has been much shaken." Perjury in the courts, according to legal gentlemen, is a very common offence. A Winnipeg lawyer stated to the writer not long ago, that perjury was very common in civil as well as criminal cases, "but then," he added, "there is no use in trying to prosecute the cases. Many legal gentlemen become so used to listening to what they know is perjury, that they pay very little attention to it." The writer has only been interested in a few legal contests, but in every one of them, absolutely false evidence, was given by one or more witnesses, and in two cases the decision of the judge was materially influenced by false evidence. Lawyers who were consulted, advised against prosecuting for the perjury, as it would be very difficult to prove the charge, and in the event of failure a counter action for damages might be instituted. Now this is all wrong. The integrity of the courts should be maintained at all hazards. Perjury is continually practiced, legal gentlemen tell us, and that apparently with impunity. What is the use of seeking for justice through the courts, if wholesale lying is permitted to continue. The whole cause of justice is thereby subverted. The prosecution for perjury should eventually be undertaken by a special officer of the law, and wherever there is any suspicion of perjury, an investigation at least should be made.—Ex.

Help Wanted—Female!

WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN. We pay \$6 to \$10 per week for easy home work. Child can do it. No Scheme, Books or Peddling. This is bona fide. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. THE SEYMOUR SUPPLY CO., Nassau Temple, Camden, N. J. 45 ly

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A Car of Souris Flour at Right Prices.

- STOVES -

New Stock of Silver Plated Goods.

Skates! Skates! R. BOGUE.

"Life and Reign of Queen Victoria."

The following are the introductory words to the first chapter of Mr. Castell Hopkin's "Life and Reign of Queen Victoria," which is being published by the Bradley-Garretson Co., of Brantford, Ont.:

"The life of Queen Victoria has impressed itself upon the character, the social customs, the moral environments and the home institutions of British peoples throughout the world. Her long reign and personal influence has modified the nature of Monarchical government; has transfused its constitutional forms throughout the national life of great and widely scattered communities; has developed its best and noblest elements in harmony with the instincts of a progressive civilization; has combined liberty with stability and transmitted the loyalty due to a lofty principle of traditional rule into devoted allegiance to the personality and the power of a great modern ruler. And during this most memorable period the British realm has seen a march of commerce, an expansion of territory, a development of thought, a growth of Imperial power, unequalled in its own or any other history."

Through all these various phases of progress may be seen the influence of the Monarchical principle, the living power of personal loyalty to a great Sovereign or a splendid ideal. Whether it be the sentiment felt by the soldier standing with his comrades upon the burning sands of Africa; the feeling of allegiance which prevented the Canadian settler in earlier days from joining in rash revolutionary movements for the address of admitted local grievances; or the prestige gathering around the name of the Queen Empress as the proclamation of her Imperial rule closed the melancholy incidents of the Indian mutiny, this influence of the Monarchy upon the events of many succeeding years has been as great as its moulding effect upon the character, manners and customs of the masses, has been elevating and beneficial. The British Sovereign has, in fact, and in the truest sense of the term, led her people forward during the last sixty years, and has distinctly embodied in her policy and rule the highest aspirations of the best minds in the nation."

To a greater extent than is, indeed, generally understood in these democratic days the Monarchy in Great Britain has, during a thousand years, permeated the national development and expansion. Through nearly all British history the Sovereign has either represented the popular instincts of the time or else led in the direction of the forcible influence of royal valor or statecraft. The history of England is not, of course, confined to the biography of its kings and queens, but it would be as absurd to trace those annals without extended study of the rulers and their characters as it would be to write its records without reference to the people. And the Monarchy has done much for the British Isles. Its influence has effected their whole national life in war and in peace, in religion and in morals, in literature and in art. The individual achievements and actions of some of these rulers are to be found as the very foundation stones in the structure of modern British power. Others again have helped to build the walls of the edifice, while the Sovereign at the close of the nineteenth century has become the pivot upon which turns constitutional unity of the empire and which forms the only possible centre for a common allegiance amongst its peoples."

An Insult to the Calf.

"Do you call that a veal cutlet, waiter," asked a London exquisite, one of the most delicate type. "Why, sir, such a veal cutlet is an insult to every self-respecting calf in the British Empire."

The waiter hung his head in very shame for a moment, and then replied, in the language of humblest apology: "I really didn't intend to insult you, sir."

Tit Bits From Ram's Horn.

Every tear shed in sympathy for others makes us better.

The man who has one talent and improves it will soon have ten.

The best way to teach children to be good is to show them how.

Remember that you are made out of the same kind of dust as all other people.

The man who has the right kind of wisdom never makes the same mistake twice.

Had No Use for Dakota.

An eastern exchange says: that a family moved from Canada and located in Dakota, but after a few years experience they decided to come back to Canada. On leaving their Dakota home they left the following pinned to the door of the shack:—"Four miles from a neighbor; sixteen miles from a post office; fourteen miles from a school; forty-one from a church; one hundred and eighty from timber; two hundred from the Canadian line; half a mile from water, and a quarter of a mile from hell. God bless our home. Gone back to Canada to get a fresh start."

The Black Death in India.

Thousands who have heard of the great plague now ravaging India, are asking what it is. The following graphic answer is made by an Ottawa exchange. It says: "The skill of the novelist and the painter have alike been taxed to convey an idea of the condition of London during the terrible period which preceded the great fire of 1666, when dissolution reigned supreme, and the hum of human activity was superseded by the dismal cry of 'bring out your dead,' and 100,000 bodies were cast into the plague pits, the disturbance of which two centuries later, produced sickness. The sad scenes witnessed in the London of that period, are being repeated, in Bombay to-day, and the same pestilence ravaging that splendid city. We read of half its population having died and the rest being swept away by the 'disease,' and the dark outlook is made more overpowering by the possibility, one which borders on probability, of the disease spreading. To the majority the recently coined name given to the pestilence, 'bubonic,' causes it to be regarded as something new and unaccountable. As a matter of fact it is nothing more than the 'plague' which repeatedly ravished the east, and on four or five occasions made its way, via the Mediterranean, as far west as London, and appeared for the last time in Europe at the commencement of the eighteenth century. It was known of in Syria, Egypt and Libya early in the Christian era. One of its most virulent outbreaks was in the sixteenth century, when China, that land of millions, was nearly depopulated, in 1603, no less than 1,000,000 lives were lost in Egypt. India has been practically exempt from its ravishes until the present century; but at various times since 1815 there have been outbreaks in different portions of the Hindustan peninsula. On this continent, while it perhaps may be reasonably contended that there is little danger of the disease reaching our shores, the lesson taught should not be unconsidered. The disease moves in an insidious and mysterious way and, as has been shown, has before this reached the western limits of Europe. The increasing trade with Asia renders, at least, vigilance necessary."

DON'T FOOL

With a cough, cold or sore throat. Use remedy that relieves from the start, soothes and heals the inflamed tissues of the larynx or bronchus tubes.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Is a certain remedy based on a clear knowledge of the diseases it was created to cure.

LARGE BOTTLE 25 CENTS.

When we assert that

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Cure Backache, Dropsy, Lumbago, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and all other forms of Kidney Troubles, we are backed by the testimony of all who have used them.

THEY CURE TO STAY CURED.

By all druggists or mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Dr. L. A. Dodd & Co., Chicago.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail. Be cured and ask your Druggist for

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Ask your Druggist for

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water

A Dainty Floral Extract For Handkerchiefs, Toilet and Bath.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO BUSINESS, 50c

Canadian Pacific Railway

To accommodate the people who have to leave the rigorous climate of the N. W., excursion tickets are now on sale to

- CALIFORNIA -

A land now clothed in the fresh verdure of spring. First class sleeping accommodation at lowest rates.

Tourist Car Accommodation Through.

Passengers desirous of a short, refreshing ocean voyage can take one of the splendid equipped steamers from Victoria, or can go one way returning the other.

Excursions to Hawaiian Islands. The Paradise of the Pacific. An Island of Perpetual Summer.

Excursions to Japan. The land of flowers, fans and butterflies.

European Passengers going via C.P.R. have choice of five Atlantic Ports and twelve lines of ocean steamships.

Steamers to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton and the continent every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Lowest Rates.

Quickest time to the Kootenay, Rossland, Nelson, Sandon and the Shuswap country reached in 2 1/2 days. No Stop overs.

Apply to your nearest Agent for pamphlets descriptive of all countries, or write to

J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw, or to ROBERT KERR, Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Popular Route to

St. Paul Minneapolis Chicago

And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond, and there is no customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES

And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or

H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

Relief for Lung Troubles

The Dill Emulsion

For Consumption and all Lung Diseases, Spitting of Blood, Cough, Loss of Appetite, Debility, and all kinds of Weakness. It is the most powerful and reliable of all remedies.

By the use of The Dill Emulsion, 95% of the Lung cases which are fatal, are cured. It is the only remedy which cures the Lung disease without the use of drugs.

T. H. WIGGANS, CH. M.D.

20c and 50c per Bottle

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd., 100, N. W. COR. 2ND & 3RD STS., ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE SLATER SHOE

How much of your Shoe is leather,—workmanship—and how much of it is profit? The Shoe you should buy and the Shoe most dealers sell, differ as these proportions differ. Your next pair will have more leather value, and less profit for the dealer, if you see that it's Goodyear Welted, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50 stamped on the sole.

"The Slater Shoe."

MAKERS MONTREAL

Write for Catalogue to Geo. T. Slater & Sons, Montreal.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. C. H. Bowring.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.
C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,
8:00.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. F. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;
E. L. C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.;
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8
o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All
seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

(ANGELICAN.)

Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist every
Sunday at 8 a.m., monthly and on Festivals
after Matins at 11 o'clock. Sunday School
and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evening and
sermon at 7. Special services during Ad-
vent and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
All seats free. All persons invited and
welcome. Books provided.

A Kiss.

What is a kiss? Something better than
money.
Dearest than praises and sweeter than honey.
Oldest and best of earth's nestle wine,
Love's own exclusive, appropriate sign.
The Cupid's equivalent when he con-
descends.
To earth, keeps the bounds of his kingdom
extending—
The shaft from his quiver that carries no
sting;
A touch of his raiment, a brush of his wing.
The oath of allegiance, both binding and
tender;
The seal of his subjects' completest sur-
rounding;
A pledge for the future, a gleam from the
past;
An emblem of love that forever will last.
Is peculiar to all, earth's distinction's
clinging.
The lips' silent speech, the divinest em-
bracing;
The fondest expression a true heart can
wish;
All this and much more can be found in a
kiss.
—KATE A. CLARKE.

The Business Men's Convention at Winnipeg.

The Boards of Trade convention was
opened in the city council chamber,
Winnipeg, Thursday evening. There was
a large attendance of delegates.
Represented Messrs R. H. Williams,
W. Grant, D. A. Macdonald, J. S.
Dawson, G. Michalski. From Moose
Jaw there were Messrs. W. W. Bole,
J. A. Hensley, M. J. Macleod and H.
McDungall. The convention was
called to order by President D. W.
Bole, of Winnipeg. He heartily wel-
comed the visitors to the first business
convention held in that city. He
referred to some of the subjects
which were to come up for discussion,
the departmental store competition,
bankruptcy act, which he claimed
should apply to the farmer as well as
to the business man. He also dwelt
upon the auditing of municipal and
school board accounts. He thought
there should be an official auditor for
every judicial district. There
should be also a solicitor appointed to
see that the municipal laws were of a
proper standing in every municipality.

Mr. R. L. Richardson, M.P., ad-
dressed the meeting. He said that in
regard to grain standards he found that
the Government at Ottawa were
striving to meet the farmers' views in
that matter, and had no doubt but that
a commission would be formed in the
near future with that object in view.
As to the tariff, he thought the tariff
should be taken off agricultural im-
ports, and the duty on binding twine
and lumber made considerably lower.

Mr. D. A. Macdonald, Regina, was
appointed a member of the committee
on resolutions.

A Friday morning's sitting it was
resolved to petition the Dominion Gov-
ernment to adopt a two cent letter
postal rate.

A resolution was passed favoring
the construction of the Crow's Nest
Pass Railway by the Dominion Gov-
ernment, or in the event of this being
impossible that running powers be
granted for other roads.

The question of establishing manu-
factures was discussed, and the pro-
posed supported by Mr. D. A. Mac-
donald. In the end a resolution was
adopted urging upon all to encourage
the establishment of manufacturing in-
dustries, especially such as the ex-
isting one, produced in Manitoba and in
which the finished product is consumed.
A resolution was also passed that the
best of handling duty products
be secured at the lowest possible price.

Mr. J. J. Story, of Wawanesa, said
that ten per cent of the farmers
were poor, and that the Government
should give the farmers money to build
milkhouses in order of aid, creameries and cheese
factories, the farmer would be able to
do better butter to the stores.

Mr. T. B. Baker, of Moose Jaw,
thought the reason a great deal of
farmers have not the facilities for
making good butter. If our farmers

could each afford a separator, we
should have better butter.

Mr. S. Barre believed the making of
dairy butter should be discouraged,
for unless at a cheap price it is not
wanted.—The motion carried.

A motion was agreed to respecting
the construction of public cold storages
throughout the Dominion and a proper
refrigerator car service in connection;
also proper refrigerator service on
steamers receiving aid from the Gov-
ernment.

The following resolution was moved
by E. Shilson, of Snowflake, and W.
Cousins, of Medicine Hat: "Resolved,
That any legislation, whether in the
form of exemption laws or otherwise,
which places the debtor possessed of
means beyond the power of the creditor
to collect just debts from him, is a
deliberate abuse of the powers placed
in the hands of legislators; and place
a premium upon dishonesty.

Grain standards and who should
make them was the subject of another
resolution. Mr. McDougall, of Moose-
min, thought there should be a per-
manent standard, and then it would
not be necessary for a farmer to ask
what his wheat would grade. He
would know what the standards were
and would consequently know what
his wheat would grade.

Mr. R. L. Richardson said that if
there were a permanent grade for No. 1
hard wheat, it would compete with
our friends to the south. It is not to
the benefit of the country to have such
a high grade wheat.

Mr. T. B. Baker, of Moose Jaw, said
that the permanent standards was the
only solution to the grain standards
question, and not have them too high.
He thought that sixty pounds would
be big enough. He had much pleasure
in supporting the motion.—The resolu-
tion carried unanimously.

At the evening session the first
resolution for consideration related to
the credit system. Among other
matters it proposed that the amount
exempt from garnishee be reduced to
\$10 and that the assignment of un-
earned salaries should be made illegal;
and that Government employees be
placed on the same footing as other
citizens as regards collection of debt.

Mr. Grant complained that the col-
lection of small debts is expensive,
deliberate and uncertain, whereas the
action of law should be cheap, rapid
and certain. He proposed that a
debtor having against him a judgment
and costs of less than \$100, and not
having the means to pay, be permitted
to pay in instalments of say \$10 a
month. He suggested the establish-
ment of a small court, for the
cheap disposal of small debts. In
regard to Government officials, he held
that as they were paid by the people
they should not be allowed to make
depositions on those who pay them
their salaries, without redress.—Re-
solutions adopted.

A resolution was adopted in favor of
reducing freight rates and the improv-
ing of communication between the
prairie district and British Columbia.

It was agreed that the Dominion
Express Co. be memorialized and re-
quested to reduce the rates on the
western division to a point but little, if
any in excess of those charged in the
eastern provinces. In moving the
motion, Mr. Ashdown said that the
express rates on the western division
were burdensome. It is only reason-
able to expect that the rates should be
the same on the western division. By
figures it was shown that the rates on
the western division ran from 33 1/2 per
cent to over 100 per cent, more than
on the eastern division.

The next resolution was to the effect
that the Dominion Government be
memorialized and asked that in any
arrangement with the C.P.R. re the
Crow's Nest Pass railway or any other
dealings that the matter of freight
rates on the western division be taken
into consideration, and such arrange-
ment made as will bring them down to
but little, if any, over the rates pre-
vailing in the eastern provinces.

Mr. J. H. Ashdown, in moving the
resolution claimed that the progress of
the country had been retarded by the
excessive freight rates. The C.P.R. was
built for the country. There was no
reason why the rates through the
wheat lands should be so much in ex-
cess of those in the east.

Mr. R. H. Williams seconded the
resolution and gave illustrations of the
grievous hand of the C.P.R. He sent
a car of vegetables from Regina to
Golden. He paid the farmers \$115
for the produce, and paid the company
\$189 freight rates. There was con-
siderable discussion over this resolution.

Mr. Brock said it was no use appeal-
ing to the C.P.R. any longer or offering
arguments; the only argument that
would affect it was a cut. The com-
pany would have to be struck in some
way in order to bring it to time.—
Resolution carried.

The concluding resolution of the
convention was for increased efforts
being made in immigration matters by
the Dominion, provincial and munici-
pal authorities. Ex-Mayor Givoy
moved the resolution and Mr. A.
Strang seconded. Mr. W. Grant sup-
ported.—Resolution adopted.

It was resolved that the Winnipeg
Board of Trade appoint a committee to
carry into effect the resolutions passed
by the convention.

The convention closed with three
hearty cheers for the Queen.

An Interesting Application.

Yorkton School, Manitoba.
Having seen your advertisement in the
evening news, for a teacher, of third
class certificate, I now offer my good
service to you. I have also two good
references with me. If you should re-
quire them. Take a note which has been
in the English Service. I also do teach
dealing to hours a day. My salary I
ask for is from \$25 to \$30 a month. A
reply will be very grateful at your most
earliest request.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

The above communication is an exact
copy of an application received by the
Trustees of the Yorkton School.

After the Accession.

The accession of Queen Victoria
worked a revolution in the popular
British ideas of royalty, as well as in
the duties of the crown. Month by month
public interest grew in connection with
her appearance, her actions, her words
and everything she did, until it cul-
minated during the wildly enthusiastic
days of the Coronation. Old people
wandered at her past responsibilities
and opportunities for good; the young
dreamed of her reputed beauty, and
goodness, and fair-like surroundings of
greenness. She stirred the hearts of
the statesmen and poets and the most
practical of men into a feeling of almost
romantic loyalty. Veteran soldiers,
like Wellington, and brave men of the
world, like Lord Melbourne, were alike
moved to sympathy and unselfish ac-
tion. O'Connell declared that if the
Duke of Cumberland should cause
trouble, as was rumored, "I can get
500,000 brave Irishmen to defend the
life, the honor and the person of the
beloved young lady by whom England's
throne is now filled." Charles Dickens
thought so much of the fanciful and ro-
mantic nature of her position and dig-
nity as to become almost monomaniac,
and everywhere, in politics and at court,
a sentiment of courtesy and chivalry de-
veloped to an extent hitherto unknown.

Bandura.

There is a gentleman who every even-
ing passes by our front room window
about seven o'clock to the minute.
Should you chance to meet him and
recognize where he is bound for you
would most likely be informed, "I am
off down below to 'gain the violin."
But we who from good information
know a bit about this young man, have
some idea it is the young lady with the
dark hair and pretty eyes, who often
visits the same home that makes him
travel that half mile of dark road every
night so regular. We feel very sorry
for you that she has not been there of
late, and think it too bad that she
prolongs her holiday so.

Mr. Fred Barrett, of Saskatoon, has
been paying a visit to some friends
here. Fred, we all know, is a very
fast driver and think he must this time
have intended to try and break the
record in his drive down, when he put
his dash team through the thirty-seven
miles in two hours and a half.

The Hon. a'Court and J. Mawson,
both members of the Agricultural
Society, took in the meeting at Saska-
toon on Saturday last.

Mr. J. H. Stevenson has gone to
spend a few days with his parents at
Saskatoon.

Mr. Tom Mawson and Mr. Wilson
are out in the hills hunting for their
horses. We expect soon to see some
fun when Mr. Wilson sets up in the
line of broncho-buster.

Mr. Tucker, of Moose Woods, has
been spending a few days in our midst.
Master Harry Mawson who has been
spending a week with his friends in the
North End, is once more at home.

Mr. Leslie returned to his store on
Saturday, after spending a few days
with his family here.

**"D. L." MENTHOL
FLASTER**

For all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, sprains, strains, bruises, cuts, burns, and all other painful affections. It is the only plaster that gives relief without pain. It is the only plaster that is safe for the most delicate skin. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to give relief. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the highest quality. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the latest invention. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most reliable make. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most effective kind. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most durable material. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most perfect construction. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most complete design. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most thorough finish. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most perfect workmanship. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most complete equipment. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most thorough preparation. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most perfect execution. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most complete result. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most thorough success. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most perfect achievement. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most complete triumph. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most thorough victory. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most perfect conquest. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most complete domination. It is the only plaster that is guaranteed to be of the most thorough supremacy. 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NORA'S STRATEGY.

Fairley's feelings as he walked home puzzled him. Was he in love—no, Richard Fairley, who ever since he attained the age of twenty-one, had been a mark for match-making mothers? No, it was impossible that he could be in love with a peasant! Yet it seemed uncommonly like it.

The next day found him by the stile at the same hour, but without his gun. He found Nora waiting for him. She seemed very glad to see him, and the very faintest tinge of additional color came into her face as he appeared.

They remained about an hour at the stile, and Fairley felt his heart going away out of his keeping into that of Nora Malone's. As she stood with one hand resting idly on the rough wood of the fence, and the other hand suddenly clasped her; then he looked at it curiously.

"You have very pretty hands, Nora," he said; "they don't look as if you had ever done much work."

She drew her hand away and hid it under her cloak.

"I never had to work hard until I came here," she answered.

"What is that ring you wear?" I noticed you had a ring on just now," he went on, eagerly.

"That? Oh, it's a marriage ring!"

"A marriage ring?" he cried, turning pale. "You are not married, are you, Nora?"

"Is it me?" she laughed mischievously. "Nora, not at all! It is my mother's ring," she added softly, tenderly.

After that day they met constantly, but always in the same secluded spot. Each day Fairley felt himself falling more and more deeply in love, and found it more difficult to break the chain which he was conscious was binding him and keeping him to the spot. Yet he must go sometime; he felt this vaguely. Christmas was only a week off, and his mother would be expecting him to visit her shortly.

One evening he and Nora were lingering as usual in their quiet trysting-place. The moon had risen over the dark belt of firs, and a shimmering light with a mild silver radiance that made Nora's eyes gleam darker and deeper.

"I must be going now," she murmured at length, breaking a long silence and with an unconscious sigh.

"Must you?" said Fairley, dreamily, his eyes meeting and holding hers.

In absolute silence they looked at each other, gazing and gazing, until he placed his hand upon her shoulder and bent his face to hers.

"Nora," he whispered huskily, "will you kiss me?"

In a moment the spell was broken. She wrenched herself away from him and covered her face with her hands.

"No, no!" she whispered, vehemently. "I cannot let you kiss me. You must not ask me."

"But, Nora, I am going away very soon. I must go, and, oh, I cannot bear to part from you!"

"Hush!" she entreated, putting up her hands. "I can guess what you're going to say; but don't say the words. You are a great lord, and what you say is not for such as me to listen to. You must go—oh, don't stay—go, go!"

"Nora, I love you; I cannot go like this. I please myself, I love you!"

"Wait until to-morrow, then," she said quickly. "Don't say any more to-night. And now I must go back to the house."

"Oh, Nora, won't you let me kiss you just once before you go?" he whispered.

"No, no—never!" she replied.

"Then you don't love me?" he said.

"Perhaps not," with a return of her old mischievous manner.

He caught her hand and kissed it passionately.

"Nora, I can't leave you like this," he murmured.

"You must," was all she said.

Then, quickly withdrawing her hand from his, she ran from his side, and vanished from his sight before he realized that she was gone.

On his return to the lodge he found a telegram awaiting him, informing him that his mother was dangerously ill, and requesting him to come at once. He had his trunk packed, snatched a hasty meal, and then drove twenty miles to catch the night mail to Dublin.

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A year and a half had passed away. It was June, and the London season was at its height.

Lord Fairley was walking idly down Bond street, with a particular churn of indignation in his mind, when he just returned from the wild solitude of the Rockies, to join his mother in Arlington street. Lady Fairley had a telegram awaiting him, informing him that his mother was dangerously ill, and requesting him to come at once. He had his trunk packed, snatched a hasty meal, and then drove twenty miles to catch the night mail to Dublin.

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mischievous, half-coquettish look, the same small, well-poised head although it was now crowned with court plumes.

"Nora!" he whispered.

"Oh, I see you are looking at Miss Wynyard!" cried Tempest. "Now, isn't she pretty?"

"Who is Miss Wynyard?" inquired Fairley.

The name seemed familiar to him.

"Why, the girl I've been telling you about the new beauty, at whose party you are now, gazing as if you would like to eat it!"

"Is she, Miss Wynyard?" exclaimed Fairley.

"Sure! Positive!"

"I should like to see her, to know her!" cried Fairley.

"Nothing easier. She's to be seen everywhere, and, as to knowing her, you're sure to get an introduction to her before long. So you're vanquished, old chap, at last! I always thought you were adamant where women were concerned."

"No, I'm not vanquished, Jack," said Lord Fairley, drawing a deep breath. "But she—she—in fact, she is a girl whom I should like to know. I thought she was the same."

"Well, we are bound to see her in the Park this afternoon. And now let us go down to the club and get some luncheon."

Some hours later Lord Fairley and Lord Tempest were sitting on the Park railings watching the ceaseless stream of fashion and beauty that passed to and fro before them.

"Here she is!" exclaimed Mr. Tempest. "On that smart boy, with Fitz James, as usual, very much to the fore. By Jove, she is lovely!"

Lord Fairley looked eagerly in the direction indicated. The dress was extraordinary he thought. But for the different surroundings he would have been absolutely sure that it was the same girl, but the idea seemed so absurd to be entertained for a moment. The one was a peasant, the other a highly-bred girl. Fairley's heart beat quickly and he was watching the face which was so strangely familiar. He had turned very pale, and he felt a wild yearning for the old love that was dead, and at last he was introduced to her. It was at a garden-party. It was with a quick throbbing heart that he followed his hostess to where Miss Wynyard was sitting, laughing at some of Mr. Tempest's sallies. The lovely eyes met Lord Fairley's calmly, and the delicate pallor of her cheeks remained unchanged. She chatted away to him in the usual fashionable jargon. Then they wandered away from the others and discussed strawberries and cream. Fairley found out at what point she was due during the following week, and decided to be present at the same functions himself.

After that frequently after that afternoon, he had dinners and theatres. Every day found Lord Fairley more and more in love. He could not tell whether she cared for him or liked his society, but he felt that the other man with whom she was constantly surrounded, or not, yet sometimes, when they were alone together, sitting out in the moonlight, he felt that she caught her regarding him with a curious, half-sad, half-questioning gaze which puzzled him.

One evening, just beginning to wane, when Lady Fitz James, issued cards for a fancy-dress ball. Lord Fairley received an invitation.

The scene at Lady Fitz James' was gay and varied in the extreme. The lights shone on motley costumes, fair faces, and sparkling jewels. Fairley, attired in a handsome costume of the time of George the Third, could not see Miss Wynyard anywhere in the throng, although he looked anxiously for her.

He was dancing with a pretty little Norah, a peasant when he saw a lady leaning near the door, regarding him with a sad, pleading gaze—Nora! She was attired in the same red petticoat and black bodice, her hair rolled back in just the same loose knot.

Lord Fairley started violently, and nearly stopped dancing. The next instant the girl had disappeared. For a moment he thought he had seen a ghost, and a feeling of superstitious awe thrilled him. His partner looked at him in astonishment, he had turned so pale.

When the dance was concluded he wandered out into the terrace, and, in the whirling, his pulses throbbing. Suddenly he caught sight of a figure seated at the far end of the terrace, one arm resting on the balustrade, and drooping heavily. He hastened forward with an exclamation.

"Nora!" he whispered. "Is it Nora?"

"Yes!" she said. Then, turning quickly aside she burst into tears.

Fairley took her hands and held them in a close clasp.

"Oh my darling, what does it mean? Who are you weeping for?"

"I am Nora Wynyard; but, Lord Fairley—"

"Oh Nora, first let me tell you how I've loved you, how I've longed for you! And I am not worthy of you!"

"And did you love me, then, before—I mean in Ireland?"

"Yes, but it is all different. I loved you, then, but as I love you now, Nora, you care for me no longer!"

"Yes, Richard," she answered, quietly. "I loved you in Ireland; but I didn't think you loved me then—much. You made me love you, you spoiled me. But, supposing I had really been a peasant, would you have left me in the same way, without a word?"

"Yes—I knew it must happen; but, if I had really been Nora Malone, you would have broken my heart, you know, and would that have been quite—quite general?"

"I deserve all your reproaches," he murmured. "But surely you could make some allowance for me?"

"But—of course, because I understood. But—"

"What else could I do?" he interrupted. "Supposing you had been a peasant, as I thought you were, and I had stayed, how would it have ended? Heaven alone knows. I often thought of it afterward, and I was glad I went."

"Perhaps you were right, after all," she murmured dreamily.

"What made you think of playing such a trick on me?" he asked.

"I don't know; a spirit of mischief prompted me to do so when the Misses Bradley told me you were coming to the dance and I determined to dress up as a peasant. I chose the name of 'Malone' because I was working in the house, and because there was a girl called 'Nora' in my poor old Mamma's, the last of a race of poor-suffering governesses, play the part of hostess at the wedding."

"And yet you never betrayed yourself when we met in town," he said.

"I had schooled myself too well. I knew we must meet some time. How odd it was that first meeting in Ireland!" she went on. "The place was my mother's and I was anxious to fix

it up, and improve the lot of my poor Irish tenants. I am going over again this autumn."

"What an act I was not to guess the truth!" cried Fairley.

"I thought you had found me out when you ran my hands," she said, laughing. "Don't you remember?"

"Those dear hands," replied Lord Fairley, "were mine now, darling, ain't they?"

"Yes," she answered.

The End.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

Ball-bearing casters are new.

A rotary gas engine is out.

Barrels are now washed by machinery.

A revolving chair swing was recently patented.

Car axles are made by a recently-patented mechanism.

A bookkeeping and cash-registering machine has been designed.

Railway spikes are to be made with fluted sides to prevent the possibility of their slipping or turning.

A machine for wrapping boxes and securing the wrappers with glue has been invented by a Brooklyn man.

A German has been granted a patent on a sewing machine with the central wheel and end flat, the rest of the needle being round.

A recently patented marking brush has a reservoir in the handle to hold the marking fluid, discharging it through a tube to the center of the bristles.

A Wisconsin woman has designed an ironing table in which the board rests on springs. The table also has a lamp bracket, several drawers, a number of rollers on which to hang the clothes when ironed and a standard for the iron.

Railroad men will appreciate a recently designed cooler for hot boxes. This has a water reservoir in the car, connected with the journal boxes by pipes, thus allowing the use of water to cool the boxes while the train is in motion.

Extension tables in which the leaves can be placed in either side when in use are new. The leaves fold through the center and are laid in a pocket under the table top, thus doing away with the rack generally used for this purpose.

SOME PITHY SAYINGS.

The shadow of trouble is generally blacker than the trouble itself.

Nothing is so fierce but love will soften it, nothing so sharp-sighted but love will throw a mist before its eyes.

Life is not a plaything, to be used as long as it gives pleasure, and then cast aside. It is an imperative trust, a continuous obligation, from which no one can ever absolve us.

What makes selfishness such a deadly sin, is that it is such a self-deceiving one. A thief knows he is a thief, a liar he has told falsehoods, but a selfish man will not know that he is selfish; hence he never repents, and the sin grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength.

The courage and heroism which accept the burdens of life and follow the call of duty, however footsore and weary, bring to the heart a peace and serenity which are not far from true happiness.

When ease and comfort and pleasure stand in the way of our moral advancement they must be swept away by a hand as relentless as that of the general who turned his ships that his army might be compelled to move onward.

Frugality is good if liberality be joined with it. The first is giving up superfluous expenses; the last is bestowing them for the benefit of those who need. The first, without the last, begets covetousness; the last, without the first, begets prodigality.

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence is of great importance in the formation of good character. The force of example is powerful; we are creatures of imitation, and by necessary influence we are formed on the mode of those with whom we familiarly associate.

WHAT DOES IT MATTER?

It matters little where I was born.

Or if my parents were rich or poor.

Whether I shrank at the cold world's scorn.

Or talked in the pride of wealth secure.

But whether I live an honest man.

And hold my integrity firm in my clutch.

I tell you, brother, plain as I am.

It matters much!

It matters little how long I stay in this world of sorrow, sin and care.

Whether in youth I am called away.

Or live till my bones and pate are bare.

But whether I do the best I can.

To lessen the weight of adversity's load.

On the faded cheek of my fellow-man.

It matters much!

It matters little where be my grave.

Or on the land or on the sea.

By purging brook or meath stormy wave.

It matters little or naught to me.

But whether the angel Death comes down.

And marks my brow with his loving crown.

As one that shall wear the victor's crown.

It matters much!

—From the Swedish.

GOOD TIMES.

The frost'll find the furrow ere the sun.

And a fellow'll find the shuffle on the cabin's sandy floor.

The great old logs will sparkle, while the cold holly wags its toes in Canada!

And there'll be good times in Canada!

The dogs will lay the raccoon though he lingers long and late.

The preacher'll ask a blessing and the banquet will be great.

And a fellow'll kiss his sweetheart in the snow.

And there'll be good times in Canada!

AROUND THE WORLD IN 40 DAYS.

When the Siberian railway is completed the journey around the world will occupy not more than 40 days. The cost of transportation will not exceed \$400.

ABOUT OLD AGE PENSIONS

THE BRITISH WORKHOUSE WILL SOON BE REMOVED.

Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Chas. Booth, Canon Blackley, and other members of the Poor Law Board have different views on the subject—The British Workhouse Decried.

Although the British Government has decided not to bring forward at the coming session Mr. Chamberlain's project for the payment of old-age pensions, the Colonial Secretary has not by any means abandoned his pet idea. A committee of experts presided over by Lord Rothschild has been charged with the duty of examining into the merits of all schemes for providing old-age pensions and of preparing a report embodying a workable scheme. It is therefore not too much to expect that before the Government goes to the country again it will have placed upon the statute book a law having for its ultimate object the removal of the poorhouse from among British institutions. While the Poor Law system was a great advance upon the charity organization that preceded it, the provisions giving Poor Law authorities power to force persons into the poorhouse instead of providing outdoor relief have always been regarded with great aversion. The hatred of the workhouse, especially in rural England, is intense, and it is only as a last resort that self-respecting old people submit to it. There is power and benison awaiting the statesman who can remove

THE PAUPER BADGE

from the breasts of thousands of honest English folk, whose lives have been spent in such conditions of penury that they have had no opportunity of making provision for old age. It may be that the national ambition added to a naturally humane disposition has induced Mr. Chamberlain to lead the movement for the emancipation of the honest poor from the thrall of the Poor Law system.

Of the methods proposed the boldest is that of Mr. Charles Booth, who, doubtless with the view of removing the idea of "special relief," or pauperism under another name, urges that the State should raise sufficient revenue to pay a universal old-age pension of five shillings weekly to every person in the British Isles of 65 years of age and upward. It is estimated that this would add an annual charge of £30,000,000 to the amount now raised in taxation. The strong point of the proposal is that it makes no individual distinction between rich and poor, the pension depending upon age and not on wealth. British citizens of a specified age limit. As taxation in Great Britain is derived largely from duties on tobacco, liquors and other things that the poor consume in almost as high a proportion as the wealthy, the carrying out of the Booth idea would not involve any sacrifice of the independence of the poor and would mean in effect

COMPULSORY SAVING

to a sufficient extent to produce the required amount.

Mr. Chamberlain's own project does not go quite so far. It wishes that the State to encourage people to buy deferred Government annuities by adding a substantial subsidy to the amount properly payable under such annuities. That is to say, if a man or woman should save up enough to secure a pension of five shillings a week after he or she has passed the sixtieth birthday, the Government—for the encouragement of thrift—should add materially to the amount. Canon Blackley, another student of the problem, favors a compulsory scheme under which the poor should be compelled, before reaching a certain age, to deposit a sufficient sum with a public department to provide him with a weekly pension of 10s. per week up to 65 years of age and a pension of 7s. per week afterwards to the end of his life; and that

THE HUMBLEST CLASS

of wage-earners of 15s a week and under, who put by rather over 9d a week in the Postoffice Saving Bank from age 20 to age 65 can be provided with a weekly pension of 10s. per week up to 65 years of age and a pension of 7s. per week afterwards to the end of his life; and that

TO WALK ON SLIPPERY STREETS.

There are right and wrong ways to do most things, and walking on icy sidewalks is no exception to the rule. Many people follow the wrong method, and as a result they often make exhibitions of themselves more pleasing to the spectators than to the exhibitors. Falls are frequent during the winter. Some of them are absolutely dangerous and many are painful.

The danger of slippery and icy pavements may be reduced to a minimum by using caution when walking. By going on tiptoe and keeping the heel of the shoe from striking the pavement until the foot is firmly in position slipping is avoided. If, on the contrary, you start with the heel and toe gait popular with pedestrians, your heel will slip forward and the foot will fall. You have time to select the safest spot. This is readily explained by the fact that when the ball of the foot is placed on the ground, a large section of the shoe touches the pavement and the body must necessarily be pretty well balanced on the foot. But when the heel comes down first only a small portion of the shoe touches the pavement, and often the foot is well in advance of the body. Try it once and be convinced that the mincing walk of the typical dandy is sometimes safe if not graceful.

THE CREED OF MURDER

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF THE BELIEF AMONG THE BLACKS.

Beliefs of the Leopard Men of Sierra Leone—Description of the Sierra Leonean at Sunart, in the African Museum.

Murder as a religious creed is not common in many parts of Africa. In recent events have brought two such cases prominently before the public. One of them was the execution of "Leopard men" in Sierra Leone, British colony on the west coast of Africa. Their hanging was in accordance with the custom in vogue in the native country. The condemned men were attired in white garments with white caps over their heads. Immediately after the drop fell all the native policemen waved black flags over the bodies of the swaying victims in accordance with a curious local custom.

A STRANGE EXECUTION.

These leopard men disguised themselves in leopard skins and walked barefooted. After killing their victims they ate them. The fat from the region of the heart was boiled down and made into a fetich "medicine," which was supposed to exert a powerful influence. After their arrest the leopard men wore their trials and executions with the fortitude of stoics. Rev. Canon Spain attended them, but his ministrations seemed to have little effect upon the cannibals, and they died as firm in their faith as they had lived. The Colonial Under Sheriff, F. Valentine, conducted the executions, which met with the approval of most of the natives of Sierra Leone.

The creed of murder was also responsible for terrible carnage at Sunart, a small station on the Northwestern Railway, in the Afghan Mountains. Some eight Mussulmans attacked the station, led by a man named Kahkai, better known as the "Mast Fakir," correspondent of the London Standard, which the following is an extract from:

SHOT DOWN.

"Suddenly appearing on the railway platform, they said they had a complaint to make. The Sikh policeman on duty was asked to call the stationmaster, and as he turned to do so was shot down. A European platelayer, Edward Canning, son of the station-master of Sunart, hearing the disturbance, is supposed to have come out of his room, when the Fakir fired at him, but his gun misfired. Canning, being unarmed, turned to run, when he was shot by another Ghazi, named Jalal, Kahkai, then, with the assistance of the others, backed him, one sword on another, severing his arm. After further mutilating the body the Ghazis went for the stationmaster, a Mahometan, whom the Ghazis shot and later received information that he had died on the same day. The Ghazis then attacked the only British grocer, shot and killed him, and then first killing the British who put up in the middle of the shop and shot him to the ground.

"Having murdered seven men, the decamped. Troops were immediately telegraphed for by Lieut.-Col. Girdle, the Political Agent, as a general order of the Government. After a while, to guard all stations from Sunart to Sibi. G. G. Girdle, who is only just assumed command of the Quetta district, immediately telegraphed for the Ghazis were hiding on the Peshawar Hill. Taking only twenty men of the Twenty-fourth, Baluchistan Infantry, and a few other small parties, containing twenty or twenty men each, were sent in other directions, they succeeded in capturing the Ghazis—Fakir, Kahkai, Jalal, and the others. After a struggle they were found, and, as they were, they informed the Political Agent that their three comrades, Medar, Sami, and Kadir, had been for water and would shortly return.

SURPRISING THEIR CAMP.

"As they were saying these things they were seen about two hundred and fifty yards away, advancing toward the camp. The Ghazis were armed with revolvers and shotguns. Two of them were afterwards captured. Fakir, Kahkai, Jalal, and the others. After a struggle they were found, and, as they were, they informed the Political Agent that their three comrades, Medar, Sami, and Kadir, had been for water and would shortly return.

THE UNLUCKY THIRTEEN.

Every superstition has its foundation either in fact or in some historic incident cited as a precedent. The first superstition, for instance, is first mentioned about the sixth century, when a Latin monk, writer of France, who stated that it was unlucky for thirteen people to sit down at table together, as "the last supper," when Christ and his twelve apostles supped together, two of them died within the year. Mention of the superstition occurs frequently after this time, but the superstition was limited to one death within the twelve months. Its frequent citation by popular authors in almost every language of Europe is due to a superstition of a greater extent than perhaps any other one superstition, and equally in Armenia, Russia, Germany, Italy, Spain, England, and the United States. The presence of thirteen at table is deemed an inauspicious omen.

NEW DANGER IN PET DOGS.

The well-known medical authority La Medicine Moderne has discovered a new danger in dogs. These household pets, it has been found, are likely at any moment to transmit dangerous parasites by licking the hands or face with their tongues. A woman in Paris recently lost the sight of an eye from the presence of a tape worm, which had been transmitted in this way. It had been picked up in licking some object less pleasing than its mistress's face. It is thought remarkable that accidents of this kind happen as rarely as they do.

Age without cheerfulness is a Lapland winter without a sun—Colton.

What do you think of the measure to keep children in school? It is a good one for some parents, but will learn to stay in school.

PROPERTIES OF FLOUR.

M. Fleurent, a French chemist, has discovered a purely chemical method for determining the bread-making properties of flour. In a paper presented to the Academie des Sciences, he states that flour contains three parts of gluten, which produces the best results for bread-making, and the bread for bakers purposes.

AS USUAL.

Coroner. You say the deceased fell from a 50-foot cliff. How did it happen?

Witness. Well, you see, some of the Look down 't' bottom, and he fell. It was a fine-looking woman, and a very young man.

Coroner. Ah, just as I thought. It is a story—a woman at the bottom.

